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XLVI.—*On new Species of Coleoptera from Japan, and Notices of others.* By G. LEWIS, F.L.S.

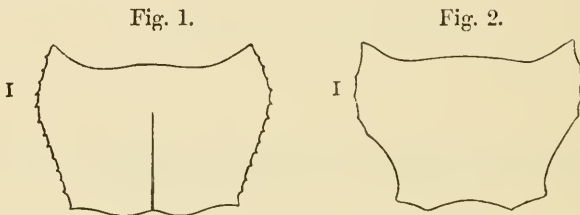
TOWARDS the close of last year Monsieur René Oberthür sent me some Coleoptera from Oshima, and on examination I find the species generally are of a decidedly more tropical character than those of the most southern parts of Kiushiu. I once spent three or four days in Oshima in February; the diurnal Lepidoptera were then flying freely, and the temperature and climatal conditions generally seemed to me to harmonize with those of May in Nagasaki. Oshima lies in lat. 28° , and Nagasaki is close to lat. 33° , and the warmth of the ocean, as well as the more direct rays from the sun, has a very marked effect on the vegetation of the small oceanic islands to which Oshima belongs. Near Yokohama the warmth of the Kurosuwo, or Japanese Gulf-stream, is distinctly felt on the Idzu peninsula, while in the bay of Tokio the water is of a lower temperature; this and similar agents in various parts of Japan have without doubt a localizing effect on peculiar species, and until almost every valley and mountain-side have been searched at various seasons of the year, the Coleopterous wealth of the Empire will continue to yield sufficient novelties to reward one whose care it may be to seek them.

Eustra Batesi, sp. n.

Rufo-testacea, nitida, subdepressa; thorace minus transverso, subcordato; elytris perspicue imbricato-punctatis, disco post medium infuscato; antennis pedibusque rufo-testaceis.

L. $2\frac{3}{4}$ mill.

Reddish testaceous, shining, somewhat depressed; the thorax feebly explanate laterally, with very minute projections (but clearly seen under the microscope) at intervals along the edges, and somewhat wide at the base (fig. 1); the elytra clearly punctate, punctures shallow and being sometimes transversely confluent have an imbricate appearance; on the disk of each elytron just behind the middle is an infuscate blotch, more or less defined in different specimens; the pygidium also has a somewhat similar shallow imbricate surface-sculpture.



Bates formerly (Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 237, 1873), before he saw a Burmese specimen, considered this species to be *E. biplagiata*, Schmidt-Goebel, but latterly (Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen. ser. 2, vol. xii. p. 270, 1892) he called it *Eustra biplagiata*, var. *japonica*. But it is, without doubt, a distinct species. *Eustra biplagiata*, judging from an example from Burmah so named by Bates and now in the Genoa Museum, has the thorax very much narrowed behind (fig. 2), without conspicuous lateral projections, and the elytra are also much less wide, and only "vage imbricato-punctatis," as Schmidt-Goebel described them. The pygidium also is smooth. In the Genoa Museum there is a third species from Teinzò in Burmah, in which the head is less elongate, the eyes more prominent, and the colour and general sculpture different.

Hab. Common in Kiushiu under stones and bark of decaying trees, and it is often gregarious. Also taken at Kashiwagi and on Maiyasan near Kobé. Some notes on its habits are given in the Ent. M. M. p. 39 (1881).

Trechus ovipennis, sp. n.

Gracile ovatus, supra depressus, piceo-brunneus, palpis, antennis

pedibusque pallidioribus; capite sat lato, post oculos parum angustato; thorace ante basin conspicue constricto, angulis posticis acutis; elytris ovatis, depressis, striis tenuiter impressis, interstitiis haud convexis, lævibus.

L. 6 mill.

This species is similar in size to *T. oreas*, Bates, in the Japanese series, but it is darker in colour, much more depressed, head wider, thorax broader behind the anterior angles, and at and before the base the thorax is conspicuously constricted. The elytra are precisely oval, being rounded off anteriorly and posteriorly in exactly the same measure, are very feebly convex, with the striæ fine and interspaces nearly flat and smooth.

Hab. Ontake, August 1881. I obtained only one example.

Pheropsophus agnatus, Chaudoir.

Pheropsophus agnatus, Chaud. Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. xix. p. 43 (1876);
Bates, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. (6) ix. p. 281.

I believe this species is now recorded from Japan for the first time. Chaudoir described it on a Chinese specimen; Bates's notice refers to varieties.

Hab. Oshima (*Oberthür*).

Styphromerus Batesi, Chaudoir.

Styphromerus Batesi, Chaud. Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. xix. p. 87 (1876).
Crepidogaster bicolor, Bohm., Bates, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 307
(1873).

Chaudoir in 1876 corrected the nomenclature of this species.

Hab. Nagasaki. Only seen once; this species crepitates more loudly than any species of *Brachinus* I have ever met with alive.

Atritomus Reitteri, sp. n.

Oblong-ovalis, piceus vel nigro-piceus, nitidus; capite, thorace antennisque nigris; elytris brunneis vel disco infuscato, punctato-striatis; pedibus piceis.

L. $2\frac{1}{2}$ – $2\frac{3}{4}$ mill.

Oblong-oval, piceous or nearly black, shining; the head punctate, punctures irregular and not very thickly set; the thorax transverse, more thickly punctured than the head, but the punctures are somewhat sparse before the scutellum, lateral rim arched and distinctly reflexed; the elytra are usually wholly brown, but sometimes the dorsal disk is infuscate as well as a band along the outer margin, punctate-

striate; the antennæ are somewhat long and nearly black; the legs infusate, with the joints and tarsi rather paler.

This species differs from *A. Lewisi*, Reitt., in being less parallel and with shorter elytra. The antennæ are one quarter of their length longer, the thorax is more transverse and more arched laterally, with the rim conspicuously raised; the punctures of the elytra are also clearly separate from each other, and not close and sometimes confused as in *A. Lewisi*. The hind tarsi also are distinctly longer.

Hab. Suyama in Sagami, and Ichiuchi and other places in Higo.

Phæochrous asiaticus, sp. n.

Piceo-brunneus, nitidus, supra parum convexus; clypeo margine utrinque reflexo in medio inciso; thorace sparse punctato; elytris dense striato-punctatis; tibiis anticis 3-dentatis.

L. 9-9½ mill.

Pitchy brown, shining, somewhat convex above; the head with rather small punctures, not closely set, and a small area between the eyes smooth, anterior portion and cheeks finely strigose, clypeus deeply incised in the middle, with the edges on either side markedly reflexed; the thorax with scattered punctures variable in size on the disk, larger and closer on the lateral margin, along the edges is a fine stria, complete on all sides, but leaving a somewhat wide smooth margin behind the head; the scutellum somewhat acuminate, hinder part smooth; the elytra has rows of punctures, about twenty-one, more or less regular, with three vague costæ on the median area; each costa is separated by three or four rows of punctures; the anterior tibiæ have three large teeth on the outer edge well separated from each other and projecting beyond the regularly arranged smaller ones.

This species differs from a Ceylonese species I have in the clypeus being more widely incised, the thorax more convex, the marginal stria leaves a wide margin behind the head, and the scutellum is longer and more acuminate posteriorly. In the Ceylonese species the anterior tibiæ are only furnished with two conspicuous teeth.

Hab. Okinawa. I have seen three examples from the collection of Colonel Schönfeldt.

Apogonia amida, sp. n.

Breviter ovata, convexa, nitida; capite thoraceque supra æneo-nigris; antennis brunneo-testaceis; clypeo antice arcuato, dense et

paullo rugose punctato, inter oculos parum sparse punctato; thorace sparse punctato, angulis anticis depressis, lateribus arcuatis.

L. $7\frac{1}{2}$ –8 mill.

In 1874 Waterhouse considered that this species belonged to *A. splendida*, Bohm., but a larger series of specimens now available for examination proves it to be distinct. The form of the clypeus is shorter and relatively broader, and it is more widely arched and consequently wider before the eyes; the thorax is more transversely convex, and the anterior angles are more obtuse and depressed and the lateral margin more arcuate. The punctuation also of the ventral segments is larger and the pygidium less wide and *not carinate in the middle*. The tarsi are longer and more slender. The scutellum is almost impunctate. In some examples the elytra, metasternum, and ventral segments are brownish, with an aeneous tinge.

Hab. Nagasaki and other places in Kiushiu. There are examples from my collection in the British Museum and in the Museum at Brussels.

Apogonia bicarinata, sp. n.

Oblongo-ovata, nigra, nitida, capite thoraceque sat dense et grosse punctatis; clypeo arcuato, antice vix sinuato; scutello sparse sed distincte punctato; elytris punctatis, singulo in medio bicostato; propygidio pygidioque in mediis conspicue carinatis.

L. 10 mill.

Oblong-oval, black, shining, with a very faint cupreous tint; the head closely but not densely punctate; clypeus widely arched, with the outline very feebly sinuous or nearly straight, narrowly and not markedly reflexed at the edge; the thorax punctured like the head, anterior angles obtuse, not produced; the elytra punctate, punctures chiefly in rows, with two median and one sutural costæ on each smooth; the propygidium and pygidium rugosely punctate, each with a median carina occupying their whole length; the palpi and antennæ brown or testaceous. The anterior tibiæ are prolonged beyond the tarsi (except in Schönfeldt's example, which is malformed), but they are not conspicuously dentate like others of this genus.

This species differs from *A. splendida*, Bohm., in colour, being concolorous throughout, in the form of the clypeus, in the scutellum being punctured, and, above all, in the propygidium and pygidium both having a carina.

Hab. Japan (*Ritsemu*), Oshima (*Schönfeldt*). The type specimen belongs to the Museum of Brussels.

Apogonia cupreoviridis, Kolbe.*Apogonia cupreoviridis*, Kolbe, Arch. f. Nat. i. p. 193 (1886).*Apogonia fusuna*, Kolbe, l. c. p. 193.

I find I have an example of this species from the Goto Islands; it should therefore be included in the Japanese fauna. It is much larger than *A. niponica*, Lew., anterior angles less acute, and the punctuation of the thorax is larger and not dense.

Hab. Gotoshima and Korea (*Kolbe*).

Anomala Gottschei, Kolbe, 1886, = *Anomala geniculata*,
Motschulsky, 1866.

I inadvertently omitted Kolbe's name in the synonymic list of last year.

Chalcophora satzumæ, sp. n.

Æneo-nigra, nitida; capite in medio canaliculato; thorace post angulos paullo prominulo; elytris obscure 4-maculatis, apicibus conspicue incisus.

L. 32-34 mill.

There are several good characters to separate this species from *C. japonica*, Gory, which it resembles closely. It is broader, less parallel at the sides, and darker in colour. The thorax bulges out somewhat behind the anterior angles and the apices of the elytra are sharply incised; the eyes are more oval and less convex, and the dorsal area flatter, with the smooth elytral spaces less elevated. There is an example of a species very similar to *C. satzumæ* in the British Museum from Chinkiang on the Yangtze River; the apices of the elytra are incised and the thorax bulges out in a similar manner, but the Chinese species has the elytral convex spaces more like those of *C. japonica*.

Hab. Satzuma. I am much indebted to Mons. René Oberthür for the sexes of this species.

Chalcophora amabilis, Vollen.

Chalcophora amabilis, Snell. v. Vollen. Tijdschr. Ent. vii. p. 163, t. ii. fig. 5 (1864).

This name must be added to the list of Japanese Buprestidæ. Whether it is the same species as *C. querceti*, Saund., or not Saunders could not decide, and it cannot be determined until the type is examined.

Hab. "Japan."

Chrysodema oshimana, Nonfried, 1895, = *C. Lewisii*,
Saund. 1873.

Nonfried's description appears in Berl. ent. Zeitschr. xl. p. 297 (1895). In the Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. xxiv. p. 328 (1892) I recorded this species from Oshima. Nonfried also (*l. c.*) redescribes *Cetonia Pryeri*, Jan, as *C. oshimana*.

Corebus Oberthüri, sp. n.

Capite aureo-viridi; thorace disco cyaneo, lateribus viridissimis; elytris albo-fasciatis, apice utrinque bispinosis, basi et apice aureo-viridibus, in medio aureo-cupreis; subtus antennis pedibusque obscure æneis et grisco-pubescentibus.

L. $10\frac{1}{2}$ mill.

The head rich golden green, frontal channel deep, not angulate behind, punctate, punctures deep and elongate, especially lengthening (almost furrow-like) before the neck, where they are generally transverse; the thorax coarsely and transversely sculptured, feebly arched in outline from the anterior angle to the base, edges crenulate, sides somewhat explanate at and before the bases, rich blue on the disk and base, golden green laterally and blue-green behind the neck; the scutellum, anterior portion transverse, with sharply defined truncate sides, and an acuminate triangular area behind, median space rugosely punctate; the elytra, sculpture distinctly transverse and somewhat coarse, golden green at the base, narrowly only near the suture, but at the humeral angle the green colour stretches out broadly along the sides almost to the middle of the wing-case, at the apex about one fourth of the elytral length is golden green, the central area coppery red, and this colour extends along the suture nearly to the base; across the coppery dorsum is a rather wide white pubescent fascia, with a white patch in front of it near the suture, the apex is 4-spinose, two on each elytron, the outline of the elytral edge between the spines is narrow and semi-circular (in *C. niponicus* this outline is wide and nearly straight); the ventral segments above are of a deep rich blue, beneath the whole body is obscurely æneous and pubescent, and the antennæ and legs concolorous.

This species is the size of *C. niponicus*, Lew., and should be placed next to it in the Catalogue.

Hab. Oshima.

It gives me much pleasure to name this species after Mons. René Oberthür, from whom I received it.

LACON, Castelnau.

A sexual character in the males of certain species of this genus has been noticed by Champion (Biol. Centr.-Amer. vol. iii. pt. 1, p. 263, 1894). In some species the males have an almost smooth space on the fifth ventral segment, varying in size in different species. I find this character in two Japanese species: in *L. cordicollis*, Cand., the male has a smooth disk equal to nearly one third of the ventral area; the space leaves a narrow margin only at the apex and anteriorly it does not reach beyond the middle. In *L. binodulus*, Motsch., the smooth space is further from the apex, is somewhat triangular, and extends to the base. I have not found any corresponding character in *L. fuliginosus*, Cand., nor in *L. 4-nodatus*, Lew., and I believe my single example of the latter is a male. The golden hair which forms the clothing of *L. 4-nodatus* is very short and curved, and under the microscope is seen to be cirriform.

Lacon scutellaris, Candèze.

Lacon scutellaris, Cand. Mém. Acad. Belg., Elat. Nouv. v. (publication pending).

“Fuscus, confertissime squamulosus, squamulis fulvis, brunneis, albicantibusque marmoratim intermixtis; prothorace latitudine haud longiore, dorso æquali, angulis posticis obtusis, oblique carinatis; sentello albo squamuloso; elytris seriatim punctatis; sulcis tarsalibus nullis.

“L. 15-18 mill., lat. 5-6 mill.

“*Hab.* Japon méridional; Oshima.”

I found this species at Yokohama and other places, but until I saw Candèze's description in a separate copy circulated in advance of publication I did not consider my specimens differed from those of *L. fuliginosus*, Cand.

MELANOTOPSIS, Lew. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. xiii. p. 192 (1894), = *Sphenicosomus*, Schwarz, Wien. ent. Zeit. xi. p. 132 (1892).

Schwarz's genus I find is established on the same species as mine and has priority. Schwarz considers *Melanotus* to be a Palæarctic genus; but the Palæarctic zone is limited to lat. 40° N., and *Melanotus* occurs in the tropics. I have taken more than one species between lat. 6° and 7°.

Aphanobius fuscomarginatus, sp. n.

Brunneo-testaceus, nitidus, pubescens; capite thoraceque grosse et dense punctatis; thorace elytrisq̄ue mediis et lateralibus infuscatis; antennis parte infuscatis; pedibus brunneo-testaceis.

L. 12 mill.

Brownish yellow, shining, with dense pubescence of the same colour; the head coarsely and densely punctured; the thorax with similar sculpture, with a broad longitudinal infuscate marking from the anterior edge to the base, lateral margin also infuscate, the latter band reaching the posterior angle, but does not quite touch the anterior edge; the scutellum punctate, black; the elytra evenly and markedly striate, interstices rather convex and rugosely punctured, sutural borders infuscate, at the bases to the width of two interstices, the infuscate border gradually lessening to one interstice at the apex, outer margin more widely infuscate, occupying four interstices; the epipleural fold is distinctly testaceous and broad near the humeral angle; antennæ brownish at the base, gradually becoming infuscate; the legs and under surface reddish testaceous. The claws in this genus are simple.

Hab. Oshima (*Ferrie*).

Silesis crocatus, Candèze.

Silesis crocatus, Cand. Mém. Acad. Belg., Elat. Nouv. v. (publication pending).

Candèze's description refers to a form which I consider a variety of *S. musculus*, Cand. (Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 6, xiii. p. 315, 1894). In my series of twenty-seven examples, ten have pale elytra, and in the others the elytra are dark. I took both forms together. *Glyphonyx bicolor*, Cand. (Elat. Nouv. v.), I also consider a variety of *G. illepidus*, Cand., and I referred to it as such (*l. c.* p. 315).

Pyrocalia atripennis, sp. n.

Elongata, subparallela, rufo-aurantiaca; capite, palpis, antennis, elytris pedibusque atratis.

L. 17 mill.

Elongate, somewhat parallel, bright reddish orange, with the head, mouth-organs, antennæ, elytra, and legs densely black; the head in this genus is concealed under the thorax, which has over each eye a transparent space; in this species

this space is semicircular in outline on the outer edge and straight on the inner side; the thorax is closely sculptured, with a median but not strong carina from the base to the anterior edge, anterior outline semicircular; the scutellum obtusely acuminate behind; the elytra densely sculptured, sculpture granulate, each wing-case has four vague costæ, the second one from the suture being the most conspicuous.

This species appears to be closely similar to *P. rufa*, E. Oliv., but it differs in the colour of the palpi and legs.

Hab. Oshima (*Schönfeldt*).

Callimerus prasinatus, sp. n.

Elongatus, parallelus, læte æneo-viridis, griseo-hirtus, nitidus; elytris apice rugosis; antennis pedibusque flavis, tibiis inermis.
L. 7 mill.

Rather pale brassy green; the head sparsely and feebly punctulate, face thickly clothed with a greyish scale-like pubescence; the thorax, punctuation coarser and more dense, with the surface distinctly rugose, on each side before the middle in a line behind the eye is a convex tumour-like swelling, which is more conspicuous than in some other species of the genus; the elytra are sculptured very similarly to the thorax, but the rugosity is best marked at and near the apices; the sides of the metasternum are densely clothed with white pubescence; the mouth-organs, antennæ, and legs are flavous, the hair on the legs is much longer than that on the body; unlike some of the species of *Callimerus*, the tibiæ are without spines or denticulations and are long and slender.

Hab. Oshima (*Ferrie*).

Apate carinipennis, sp. n.

Elongata, parallela, brunneo-nigra, subnitida; capite dense rugoso; thorace in medio obscure carinato; scutello minuto, elevato; elytris ante basin bicarinatis; antennis piceis.
L. 13 mill.

Elongate, parallel, nearly black, somewhat shining; the head rugosely and densely sculptured; the thorax nodulose and very roughly sculptured, anteriorly with a lateral ridge of tubercles which terminate in a rough pointed process, which projects over the forehead (the eyes viewed from above are seen outside of them), the base is narrowly constricted, with a somewhat large nodule on either side just before the base, in the middle is a somewhat ill-defined furrow with a small

carina in its centre; the scutellum is small, clothed with golden-grey pubescence and distinctly elevated; the elytra are densely and roughly punctate, marked with small patches of brownish setæ; on either side of the scutellum the basal edges of the elytra are a little projecting, and behind the scutellum, but well away from the suture, are two short polished carinæ, apices blunt.

Hab. Kawatchi.

The two curious elytral carinæ distinguish this species from most, if not all, of the described species of *Apate*; but Mr. Gorham has a species from the Andaman Islands which closely resembles it. Its chief differences are, the antennæ are shorter and stouter, the thorax parallel at the sides, rectangular at the base, the scutellum not elevated, and the two elytral carinæ are half as long again; both species measure L. 13 mill. In the Andaman species the tarsi are also shorter and the terminal joint of the antenna is conical. In *A. carinipennis* the terminal joint is distinctly oval*.

Apate niponensis, sp. n.

Elongata, parallela, nigra, nitida: capite rugoso, in medio obscure lævi; thorace dense imbricato-rugoso; scutello elevato; elytris profunde seriatim punctatis, ante apicem valde bituberculatis.
L. 15 mill.

Elongate, parallel, black, shining; the head rugose, with a small smooth median space between the eyes which is connected with the base of the head by an ill-defined polished line; the thorax rugosely sculptured, the rugosities assume an imbricate form, especially on the disk; the anterior thoracic processes are bent downwards towards the head, are hamate at the tips, and are based on two tuberculate ridges, the outer row of tubercles being the strongest; the small scutellum is distinctly elevated; the elytra are deeply punctate, the punctures are set in somewhat irregular rows, the sutural margin is elevated, and there are two median rather vague costæ separated from each other by three rows of punctures, and well before the apices at an equidistance from the suture and outer edge are two large tubercles, one on each elytron, they are polished and bent towards each other; the apical rim of the elytra is elevated rather more strongly than the sutural margin; the antennæ and thighs are piceous.

Hab. Okinawa (*Schönfeldt*).

* Mr. Gorham wishes me to name his insect; I propose, therefore, to call it *Apate carinata*, sp. n.

Gnesis helopioides, Pascoe.*Gnesis helopioides*, Pasc. Journ. Ent. p. 477 (1866).*Tromosternus Haagi*, Har. Abh. Brem. p. 131 (1876).

This species is figured in 'Aid to Identification of Insects,' pl. xxiv. p. 158.

Hab. South and Central Japan. Not very common.

Helops araneiformis, Allard.

Helops araneiformis, All. Rev. Helop. vrais, L'Abeille, xiv. p. 67 (1876).

This species was omitted in my list of Japanese Tenebrionidæ (Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 6, vol. xiii. p. 484, 1894), nor does the name appear in the 'Zoological Record' of 1876. The species only measures 7 mill., and is described doubtfully as belonging to *Helops*.

Plesiophthalmus brevipennis, sp. n.

Subelongatus, niger, nitidus, leviter convexus; capite rugose punctato; thorace subtilissime punctulato; elytris subtilissime striatopunctatis; antennis pedibusque obscure rufis.
L. $13\frac{1}{2}$ mill.

Black, shining, with a slight bluish tint, antennæ and legs dull red; the head rugosely punctate, lateral ridges, under which the antennæ are inserted, distinctly elevated; the thorax rather wider than broad, anteriorly rectangular, anterior and lateral margins finely but clearly raised, surface polished, with a very fine sparse punctuation, most sparse on the disk; the elytra relatively short as compared with *P. nigrocyaneus*, Motsch., highly polished and very finely striate-punctate, interstices very feebly (almost obsoletely) convex, with a punctuation sparse and very fine. The male has the last ventral segment emarginate.

The type of this species is much smaller than any example of *P. nigrocyaneus* I have seen, and possibly the sculpture and colour of the body and legs may vary as much as in that species; but still there are three good characters by which it may be recognized, viz. the greater elevation of the antennal ridges, the feeble surface-sculpture, and the shorter elytra.

Hab. Oshima (*Ferrie*). I have only seen one male example.

Lagria notabilis, sp. n.

Nigra, nitida, nigro-hirta; capite thoraceque grosse punctatis; elytris dense punctatis et transversim rugosis, apice angulo suturali valde mucronatis.

L. $11\frac{1}{2}$ mill.

Black, shining, clothed with long black hairs not closely set; the head and thorax relatively narrow, elytra at the bases as wide again as the thorax, widest behind the middle; the head rather coarsely and rugosely punctate, with a transverse impression between the antennæ; the thorax sculptured like the head, with a longitudinal impression, free of large punctures, on the disk; the scutellum somewhat roughly punctulate, obtuse behind; the elytra more densely and more coarsely sculptured than the thorax, with the interstices of the punctures more raised and generally distinctly transverse; on the apex of each elytron there is a large triangular process, the base of the triangle being parallel to the suture, so that when the wing-cases are closed only one of the processes is visible; the antennæ and legs are black, joints 7 to 11 of the first are opaque.

Hab. Oshima (*Ferrie*).

Macrolagria rugipennis, sp. n.

Elongata, subparallela, nigra, nitida; elytris grosse et rugose punctatis, nigris vel rufo-brunneis.

L. 11-12 mill.

Elongate, rather parallel at the sides, black, shining; the elytra black or wholly reddish brown; the head smooth, with a very few scattered punctures and an oblong impression between the eyes (not always well defined); the thorax, punctures larger and much more numerous than those of the head and somewhat irregularly set, posterior rim distinctly elevated; the elytra with coarse punctures arranged roughly in double rows, with costæ running between them; the costæ are encroached upon by the punctures, apices somewhat acute; the legs and antennæ black.

This species is about the size of and similar to *M. rufo-brunnea*, Mars., but the eyes are nearer together in both sexes and the rough and coarse sculpture of the elytra is very different.

Hab. Oshima (*Ferrie*). Apparently common.

Balaninus Hilgendorfi, Har. 1878, = *B. dentipes*,
Roel. 1874.

Hispa higonica, sp. n.

Oblongo-quadrata; capite rufo; thorace transverso, 5-spinoso; elytris multispinosis, abdominis pedibusque rufis.
L. 4 mill.

The head red, microscopically rugose before the eyes; the antennæ filiform, basal joint rather long, first two and the last blackish; the thorax transverse, margins reddish, with a red median line, two spines on the edge behind each eye having a common base and are nearly erect, on the lateral margin are three spines having also a common base, surface punctate, but less coarsely than that of *H. japonica*, Baly; the scutellum blackish, with a red median mark; the elytra, each furnished with about twenty spines, those on the dorsum are erect, surface with rows of large punctures evenly set, colour pitchy, with the posterior edge rather broadly, lateral edge indistinctly reddish testaceous, and marks of the same colour on the wing-cases; the legs and abdominal segments reddish.

The facies of this insect resembles *H. japonica*, but the basal joint of the antenna is half as long again, the eyes are wider apart, and instead of tuberosities on the dorsum it has long spines, and the anterior tibiæ are less swollen.

Hab. Yuyama in Higo. I only obtained one specimen.

AMIDA, Lewis.

This genus should be placed near *Ortalia*, Mulsant.

List of Species, with some new Synonymy.

CARABIDÆ.

Eustra Batesi.
Trechus ovipennis.
Pheropsophus agnatus, *Chaud.*
Styphromerus Batesi, *Chaud.*
Crepidogaster bicolor, *Bohm.*
(*Bates*, 1873).

MYCETOPHAGIDÆ.

Atritomus Reitteri.

SCARABIDÆ.

Phæochrous asiaticus.
Apogonia amida.
— bicarinata.
— cupreoviridis, *Kolbe.*
Anomala geniculata, *Motsch.* 1866.
Gottschei, *Kolbe*, 1886.

BUPRESTIDÆ.

Chalcophora satzumæ.
— amabilis, *Follen.*
Chrysodema Lewisii, *Saund.* 1873.
oshimana, *Nonfried*, 1895.
Coræbus Oberthüri.

ELATERIDÆ.

Lacon scutellaris, *Cand.*
Sphenicosomus, *Schwarz*, 1892.
Melanotopsis, *Lewis*, 1894.
Aphanobius fuscocomarginatus.
Glyphonyx illepidus, *Cand.* 1873.
bicolor, *Cand.*
Silesis musculus, *Cand.* 1873.
crocatus, *Cand.*

LYCIDÆ.

Pyrocælia atripennis.

<p>CLERIDÆ.</p> <p>Callimerus prasinatus.</p>	<p>LAGRIDÆ.</p> <p>Lagria notabilis. Macrolagria rugipennis.</p>
<p>BOSTRICHIDÆ.</p> <p>Apate carinipennis. — niponensis.</p>	<p>CURCULIONIDÆ.</p> <p>Balaninus dentipes, <i>Roel.</i> 1874. <i>Hilgendorfi</i>, <i>Har.</i> 1878.</p>
<p>TENEBRIONIDÆ.</p> <p>Gnesis helopioides, <i>Pasc.</i> Helops? araneiformis, <i>All.</i> Plesiophthalmus brevipennis.</p>	<p>CHRYSOMELIDÆ.</p> <p>Hispa higonis.</p> <p>COCCINELLIDÆ.</p> <p>Amida tricolor, <i>Har.</i></p>

XLVII.—On Two new Species of Amphipoda Gammarina.
By ALFRED O. WALKER.

[Plate XVI.]

Fam. Phoxocephalidæ, G. O. Sars.

Phoxocephalus pectinatus, sp. n. (Pl. XVI. figs. 1–6.)

Epimeres of the peræon rather deeper than their segments; third pleon-segment with the lower margin straight, the hinder slightly convex, and the hinder angle with the point rounded.

Head with the hood slightly curved downwards; eyes round, dark, and large, especially in the male.

Upper antennæ with the first joint longer than the two next, its upper margin produced and the lower furred in the male; flagellum 4-jointed, terminated in the male by a stiff seta as long as the whole antenna; accessory appendage 4-jointed, reaching nearly to the third joint of the flagellum.

Lower antennæ in the male as in *P. Holbölli*, in the female with the second joint of the peduncle nearly as long as the first and third together; flagellum 4-jointed, as long as the second joint of the peduncle.

First gnathopoda rather smaller than the second; epimeres distally expanded; propodos distally contracted; second gnathopoda with the epimeres rounded-oblong; margins of propodos parallel; in both pair the propodos is almost as long as the four preceding joints, the second, third, and fourth joints being very short.

First and second peræopoda much as in *P. Holbölli*, but with the dactylus about three fourths of the length of the propodos.